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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/770,162	01/26/2001	La Vaughn F. Watts JR.	M-9875 US	8091
33438	7590	03/22/2004	EXAMINER	
HAMILTON & TERRILE, LLP P.O. BOX 203518 AUSTIN, TX 78720			YUN, EUGENE	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2682	

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/770,162

Applicant(s)

WATTS ET AL.

Examiner

Eugene Yun

Art Unit

2682

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: ____. |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ulrich et al. (US 6,052,735) in view of Pardo (US 6,266,539).

Referring to Claim 1, Ulrich teaches a mobile computing system comprising of:

a communication device (see ABSTRACT);

a personal computing system (PC) 4 (fig. 1) comprised of

a storage device 8 (fig. 1) capable of receiving and storing messages from the communication device; and

a personal digital assistant system (PDA) 3 (fig. 1) comprised of

a storage device 6 (fig. 1) capable of receiving and storing messages from the communication device, whereby the storage device of the PC is capable of synchronizing messages received from the communication device with the storage device of the PDA (see col. 2, lines 60-65).

Ulrich does not teach both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device.

Pardo teaches both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device (see col. 5, lines 61-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Pardo to said device of

Ulrich in order to decrease the cost for retrieving the same short messages received by a PC on multiple devices.

Referring to Claim 2, Ulrich also teaches the storage device of the PC as a memory array 50 (fig. 2) comprised of a set of records, and the storage device of the PDA is a memory array 90 (fig. 4) comprised of a set of records.

Referring to Claim 3, Ulrich also teaches direct correspondence established between the set of records of the PC memory array and the set of records of the PDA memory array 9 (fig. 5).

Referring to Claim 4, Ulrich also teaches messages synchronized between the memory array of the PC and the memory array of the PDA (see col. 2, lines 60-65).

Referring to Claim 5, Ulrich also teaches messages synchronized between the records of the PC memory array and records of the PDA memory array (see col. 2, lines 60-65).

Referring to Claim 6, Ulrich also teaches a hard disk drive 27 (fig. 2).

Referring to Claim 7, Ulrich also teaches the hard disk drive comprised of a memory array 50 (fig. 2), and the PDA storage device comprised of a memory array 90 (fig. 4), wherein the PC hard disk drive memory array corresponds directly to the PDA memory array 9 (fig. 5).

Referring to Claim 8, Ulrich teaches a mobile computing system comprising of:
a communication device (see ABSTRACT);
a personal computing system (PC) 4 (fig. 1) capable of receiving messages through the communication device; and

a personal digital assistant system (PDA) 3 (fig. 1) capable of receiving messages through the communication device and synchronizing the messages received through the communication device with the PC (see col. 2, lines 60-65).

Ulrich does not teach both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device. Pardo teaches both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device (see col. 5, lines 61-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Pardo to said device of Ulrich in order to decrease the cost for retrieving the same short messages received by a PC on multiple devices.

Referring to Claim 9, Ulrich also teaches the PDA comprising a memory array 90 (fig. 4) where messages are received and entered, and the memory array is synchronized into the PC.

Referring to Claim 10, Ulrich also teaches the PC comprised of a memory array 50 (fig. 2) synchronized to the memory array of the PDA.

Referring to Claim 11, Ulrich also teaches PC comprised of a hard disk drive 27 (fig. 2) synchronized to the memory array of the PDA.

3. Claims 12-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ulrich and Pardo in view of Faris et al. (US 5,488,359).

Referring to Claim 12, Ulrich teaches a method of clearing and archiving messages in a dual system computer architecture comprised of:

receiving and storing messages by a first computer system 3 (fig. 1) to a first memory device 6 (fig. 1); and

synchronizing the messages with a second computer system 4 (fig. 1), whereby the second computer system archives synchronized messages to a second memory device 8 (fig. 1) (also see col. 2, lines 60-65).

Ulrich does not teach both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device. Pardo teaches both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device (see col. 5, lines 61-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Pardo to said device of Ulrich in order to decrease the cost for retrieving the same short messages received by a PC on multiple devices.

The combination of Ulrich and Pardo does not teach deleting synchronized and archived files whenever the memory device is filled. Faris teaches deleting synchronized and archived files whenever the memory device is filled 310 (fig. 6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Faris to said device of Ulrich in order to better maintain storage space so that the two computer systems can function together with less error.

Referring to Claim 13, Faris also teaches identifying the deleted messages in the first memory devices 310 (fig. 6).

Referring to Claim 16, Ulrich teaches a method of clearing and archiving messages in a dual system computer architecture comprised of:

receiving and storing messages by a first computer system 3 (fig. 1) to a first memory device 6 (fig. 1); and

synchronizing the messages with a second computer system 4 (fig. 1), whereby the second computer system archives synchronized messages to a second memory device 8 (fig. 1) (also see col. 2, lines 60-65).

Ulrich does not teach both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device. Pardo teaches both the PC and the PDA coupled to the communication device (see col. 5, lines 61-67). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Pardo to said device of Ulrich in order to decrease the cost for retrieving the same short messages received by a PC on multiple devices.

The combination of Ulrich and Pardo does not teach informing a user whenever the first memory device is filled. Faris teaches informing a user whenever the first memory device is filled 304 (fig. 6). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teachings of Faris to said device of Ulrich in order to better maintain storage space so that the two computer systems can function together with less error.

Referring to Claim 17, Ulrich also teaches deleting messages from the first memory device after the messages have been read by the user (see col. 13, lines 7-11).

Referring to Claims 14, 15, 18, and 19, Ulrich also teaches the first computer system as a PDA and the second computer system as a PC (see fig. 1).

Referring to Claims 20-27, Ulrich also teaches setting preferences as to received and stored messages (see col. 12, lines 59-67 and col. 13, lines 1-6).

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-27 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

5. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

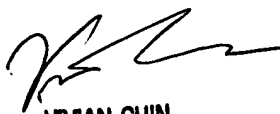
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eugene Yun whose telephone number is (703) 305-2689. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30am-5:30pm Alt. Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vivian Chin can be reached on (703) 308-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Eugene Yun
Examiner
Art Unit 2682

EY


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